The People's Advocate.

$.150 per Year, invariably in Advance. Principles, not Men; but Men as the Representatives of Principles. Single Copies, Five Cents.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882. NO. 44.

True Wife.

Well, you say you want a wife,
A jewel rich and rare,
A blue-eyed, fair-faced darling,
With curls of golden hair.

Is that the wife you want, sir?
There's plenty of that kind!
If that is what you want, boy,
She'll not be hard to find.

But jewels "rich and rare," sir,
Are sometimes only paste;
And golden curls of hair, boy,
Sometimes turn red in haste.

But if you want a wife, sir,
To bless your lonely life,
A full and whole-souled woman
As sweetheart and as wife,

They're rather hard to find, sir;
I think I know but one;
Her eyes are not like ski[illegible]ugh,
Her hair not like the sun

But she is pure and true, sir,
She's earnest, kind and good.
Suits for this world and you, boy,
Better than angel would.

So if you want a wife, sir,
Just ask this woman true;
She may perhaps be kind, boy,
And say sweet "yes" to you.

THAT NEW DRESS.

It was a brilliant February afternoon, with the world all crested over with fairy pearl, the woods hung with fringes of icicle, and the sun going down in a great sea of yellow gold. The sunsets at Glen Angel were a sort of daily miracle, and Beth Gifford, leaning her fresh young face against the quaint, lozenge-shaped panes of the casement, looked out and dreamed, until she could almost have fancied herself in fairy land.

Suddenly old Peggy, in the room below, dropped a resounding tin-pan on the hearth, and in the same instant Muff, the cat, made a leap at an adventurous mouse, which had dared to peep around the edge of an ancient folding-screen.

Beth turned around with a sigh and a shiver.

"Put up your work, Cressy," said she. "Oh, I wonder if there are any girls in all the world like us?"

"I suppose we are all alike," said solemn Crescenda, who, in a linen blouse, and with her hair flying in silky curls all over her head, was standing before an easel, with a palette and mahlstick in one hand, and a brush in the other.

"No, we're not," said Beth. "Squire Selwyn's daughters are drinking afternoon tea, at this moment, surrounded by a host of young-gentlemen admirers; Miss Mixsell is practicing 'La Juive;' the rector's girls are making flannel petticoats for the poor, and Fannie Clare is working worsteds; while we—"

"Well, we?" Crescenda laughingly filled up the momentary pause.

"I am dreaming over my last poem, which won't end itself to suit me; and you, Cressy, are painting 'Queen Guinevere!' We don't go anywhere, we don't see anybody. Do you suppose we shall ever be married?"

Crescenda looked quickly up. She herself was slightly deformed, with one shoulder higher than the other, and she halted slightly as she walked. Since the day that she was twenty, matrimony had scarcely ever entered her thoughts. But with Beth it was different. Beth was only eighteen, with dark, long-fringed eyes and cheeks of sea-shell pink. Beth ought to marry a prince, at the very least. But where are princes to come from in these lonely mountain fastnesses?

"Beth," she said, abruptly, "you ought to go to Miss Selwyn's party."

"Granted," said Beth "And evidently Miss Selwyn thinks so, too, else she never would have sent us those lovely gilt-edged cards of invitation. But how can I go? I've nothing on earth to wear but that cream-colored silk, that everybody knows by heart."

Crescenda sighed. How passing hard it was to be poor!

"Beth," she said, coaxingly, "couldn't you wear it just once more?"

Beth shook her head.

"It wouldn't do," said she. "Thirteen times within the year! People will begin to think—what is the truth—that I haven't got anything else."

"You'd like to go very much, wouldn't you?" said Crescenda, lovingly.

"Oh, wouldn't I, though?" nodded Beth.

"Well, you shall go," said Crescenda.

"If you will conjure up some fairy god-mother," laughed Beth, "to provide me with something new and splendid to wear."

And then she sighed again, for she knew that Colonel Champney Durelle was to be at this same party, and she had fancied once or twice that Durelle did not absolutely dislike her (Beth,) although Maud Selwyn was so much more regularly beautiful, and Essie Parks sang so delightfully, and Rosalind Hawkshaw could talk so much more learnedly about "Shakespeare and the musical glasses," and all that sort of thing.

"But one's fate is one's fate," thought Beth. "And it will come to one, even in an old stone cell of a house like this, new dresses or no new dresses. Not quite so soon, perhaps, or not quite so brilliantly—but in time."

And Beth's soft eyes brimmed with sudden moisture at the thought of Colonel Champney Durelle going away from Glen Angel, where she should never, never see him again.

Crescenda and Elizabeth Gifford lived all alone in the old stone house where, a century ago, old Sir Glorius Gifford had settled down, in a fit of pique at the grand English relations who so systematically ignored him, and where the Gifford family had ever since been growing poorer and poorer, until they had dwindled down to three rooms in the old Tower, one rheumatic old servant-woman, and a desperate struggle with poverty day by day.

Elizabeth was a beauty, and Cressy was a genius, but even beauty and genius must have a horizon whereon to shine, and what was the Tower but a sort of living tomb?

* * * * * * *

"Beth! Beth! don't lie there. Come, rouse yourself up!" cried Crescenda, cheerfully.

For Beth, half hidden in a fluffy white Angora rug that had been one of Crescenda's models, reclined, dreaming, in the window seat, where the daffodil glow of the sunset flooded everything with light.

"What for?" she said, drowsily.

"To dress yourself for Miss Selwyn's party."

"But I am not going. Didn't we settle it all?"

"But you are! Look! The fairy godmother has been here. She has left you a dress."

Beth sprang to her feet in an instant.

"Cressy," she said, "much learning has made you mad. What are you talking about?"

"See!" said Crescenda, gravely, holding up something which shone and shimmered in the sunset as if it were woven out of splintered rainbows.

"A new dress!" cried Beth, with a shriek of true feminine delight. "Oh, Cressy!"

"How do you like it?" said Crescenda

Of the softest *ecru*, with a wreath of autumn leaves surrounding the hem—such autumn-leaves as drift down, all red and gold, when the dawn-breeze stirs the frosty foliage of a crisp October morning—and delicate sprigs of golden-rod and pale blue aster all over it.

"Is it Pompadour brocade?" cried Beth, clasping her hands in ecstasy. "Oh, Cressy, where did you get the money to pay for it? Surely, surely you never have gone in debt!"

"Put on the dress and wear it," said Crescenda. "That is all that *you* have to do."

Of all the young beauties in Miss Selwyn's crowded drawing-rooms, Beth Gifford was the sweetest and fairest that night.

"Extravagance!" [illegible]ered Essie Parks.

"A dress like that, when everybody knows how poor they are!" remarked Miss Hawkshaw, with acrimony.

While Colonel Champney Durelle simply lost his heart to the rose cheeked damsel in the autumn-leaves.

"She is a picture!" he said, enthusiastically—"a positive picture! I never saw anything so perfectly in keeping in my life as that exquisite face, and the antique dress with its hem of colored leaves, and the cluster of golden, and violet flowers all over it!"

Miss Selwyn's dress had come from Worth's—a pale-blue silk, looped with forget-me-not, and edged with white blonde; but it looked insignificant by the side of the asters and golden-rod. Rosalind Hawkshaw had ordered a "costume" from Madame Victoria, in New York—an amazing combination of maize velvet and black lace; but it did not suit her dark, *piquant* little face, and, to a certain degree, it was a disappointment. There were other superb toilets there, of course, but Beth Gifford's was incontrovertibly the prettiest in the room. And Beth herself looked like an opening rosebud.

It was long past midnight when she ran into the old round room in the Tower, where Crescenda, still in her painting blouse, was musing before the burning logs, while the ruddy light rose and fell on Queen Guinevere's jeweled crown in the picture, and a cricket sang shrilly between the red bricks of the hearth.

"Cressy!" she cried—"oh, dear, dear Cressy—I have so much to tell you!"

Crescenda looked up amazed.

Was the era of transformotion, then, not over? Was this brilliant young princess, with cheeks of promegranate crimson, eyes like stars, robes all gold and violet, her little Sister Beth?

"I am so happy!" whispered Beth, flinging herself on her knees beside her sister.

"Have you had a pleasant party, Beth?"

"A party?" echoed the girl, throwing back her long, silky curls. "It was a glimpse of Paradise! And—put your head down, Cressy, close to mine—*he* has asked me to be his wife. And I have said Yes!"

"Beth—my little Beth!"

For a minute the two girls sobbed in each other's arms; then Beth sprang up, with the diamond drops still on her lashes.

"You'll tell me now, Cressy," she uttered, coaxingly, "where on earth you got that exquisite dress? For I really believe it was the dress that Champney fell in love with as much as it was me."

"You a woman, with a woman's penetration, and not to know!" cried Crescenda. "Why, it was your old cream-colored silk, darling. Peggy and I turned and remodelled it, and I painted the garlands of autumn leaves and the little cluster of aster and golded-rod, days when you were out for your walk."

"You? Oh, Cressy, you are better than any fairy godmother!" exclaimed Beth, incredulously.

"My dear," said Crescenda, "I was determined that you should have a new dress for Miss Selwyn's party, and you had it!"

"And to think that I didn't recognize it," said Beth, self-reproachfully. "But Cressy—dear Cressy—the enchanter's wand of your pencil has opened to me the gates of enchanted land. For, if I had had no dress, I couldn't have gone to the party; and if I hadn't gone to the party, I couldn't have waltzed with Champney Durelle; and if I hadn't waltzed with him, he never would have taken me into the conservatory and told me how dearly he loved me!"

And Crescenda knew that her little plan had turned out a success.

How Axes are Made.

The materials used in the production of axes are iron, steel, coal, borax, grindstones, emery and glue. Formerly foreign material exclusively was used, but now everything is American except the grindstones and the material of which the emery is made. Let is follow a piece of rough iron through the various processes until it emerges a finely polished axe.

First, bar iron 2½x½ inch is placed between large shears and junked up into proper lengths. Each piece is called a pattern, two of which are worked together. One lies in the furnace heating while the other is worked by the forger. The pattern, white heat, is taken to the hammer, furnished with suitable dies, where the ends are drawn and plated, so that when brought together the eye is formed, a section in the middle being left to form the head of the axe. The pattern being drawn is now turned, so as to bring the ends together, a slug being placed between the ends to give greater thickness below the eye of the axe. When at welding heat the pattern is taken to a trip hammer and welded solid below the eye, forming what is termed the poll. Two men make the polls; in fact, this is the custom all the way through, each gang performing a certain part of the work. The poll is taken to the bitt-trimmer, where it is trimmed to the required form. It is now ready for the steel.

The steel which forms the edge of the axe comes in bars, and is cut up and prepared by having the edges turned up. The steel is now placed on to the poll, the edges coming up on either side. The steel is well supplied with ground borax, without which a union of the iron and steel cannot be had. After heating it goes to another trip hammer, the iron and steel are firmly welded and the bitt drawn. At this point the material begins to look like an axe. At the next heating the axe is taken to another hammer, where the steel is condensed and refined in the most thorough manner; then to another hammer where the iron from the eye down to the steel is swaged. The axe is placed in another furnace, so that the head will heat while the bitt remains comparatively cool, When hot the head is squared under another hammar, the eye perfected, and the axe finally straightened. We now have a perfect axe in the rough,

The next operation is the tempering, The axes are slowly and evenly heated, when they are plunged into brine, which makes them them as hard and brittle as glass. Again they are placed over a fire until the temper is reduced to the required point, which is known by the color of the metal, and again submerged in water. The next process is the grinding, which is done on two large revolving stones, one weighing three, and the other one and a half tons. A stone of the latter size is used up in twelve days. All the imperfections are ground out, the axe turned and edged. Next it goes to the polishing-room, where it is polished on an emery wheel until it becomes as bright as a mirror. Here the axes are weighed, stamped and brozed or painted, when a perfect axe is made and ready for [illegible]ing. Some are not polished, but [illegible] from the grindstones a[illegible]ed black all over. This class is preferred by lumbermen.

Where the Robbers Go.

The latest suggestions as to the whereabouts of all the diamonds recently stolen in England is full of romance. For more than one generation it has been known that the gypsies possess somewhere in the New Forest a cache, as the red Indians call the place where they conceal their store of winter food; but this cache is said to be far more than a mere hole for hiding baggage. It is a long subterranean passage leading to the sea. The entrance is known only to the members of a single tribe, many of whom reside entirely within its recesses. The place is regarded as a sanctuary to which access may be obtained for any gypsy under the ban of the law, and if a gypsy can once reach the place he may tarry until "nothing further is heard" concerning it. He is generally assisted to escape to the seashore, when he goes abroad for a time, to return again and commence anew. It is believed by some of the shrewdest of the police authorities that this cache is a sanctuary for stolen goods, in which the produce of many of the recent diamond robberies has been secreted, and from thence put on board vessels for America, Russia, or Holland.

"Some years ago, Miss Libbie Minkler, of Rochelle, Ill., lost both arms by falling in front of a reaper. To-day she is earning a good living by oil-painting, holding the brush in her teeth." The above item, now going the rounds, reminds us that this is the first instance where a tooth brush was utilized in the pictorial art. Wonder if the young lady also utilizes her palate.—*Boston Transcript.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Fillets are gaining in favor in London, and two or three steel bands are often worn in the hair.

The waists of fashionable conventional dresses grow longer and longer, while those of æsthetic dresses grow shorter and shorter.

The return of the plain and unadorned ugliness of the Empire dress is expected in Paris. It is as pretty and classic as a pillow case.

Some of the new American prints imitate the new striped Scotch ginghams so well as to be undistinguishable from them.

The grounds of many of the new sateens are of shrimp pink, shell pink, cream, pearl shades, and dark colors, and also black.

New black silks have large polka dots, moons, cresents, and leaves on plain satin, satin merveilleux, and satin de Lyon surfaces.

Plain sateens, in solid colors to match the grounds of printed sateens, are shown for skirts of costumes to be composed of two stuffs.

Embroidery is quite as fashionable as lace, and both are used in combination on dresses, on accessories of the toilet, on underwear, and household decorations.

The Jersey jacket, not a woven Jersey, but a little garment simulating it, but with seams all the way down to the bottom of the basque, and fastened with many small buttons down the front is very fashionable.

A dainty walking dress for a little girl of twelve is made of peacock blue cashmere, the skirt trimmed with two deep kiltings of the cashmere, the skirt trimmed with two deep kilings of the cashmere, and double sashes and *bouffeuse* of oriental striped satin. The graceful little Breton bodice has a shirred plastron of the narrow striped materials, and the Hungarian coat, to wear outside, has a Stuart collar, deep cuffs, and pockets of the same bright goods.

A Model Love Letter.

Here, young ladies, is a model love letter. Editor Ramsdell of the Washington *Gazette* offered $5 for the best written letter accepting an offer of marriage. Gertrude Nelson pocketed the half eagle by this effusion:

My Dear Donald: Fresh with the breath of the morning came your loving missive. I have turned over every leaf of my heart during the day, and on each page I find the same written, namely, gratitude for the love of a noble man, humility in finding myself its object, and ambition to render myself worthy of that which you offer. I will try. Yours henceforth.

American and European Colleges.

The 358 colleges of the United States report the value of their grounds, buildings, and apparatus, to be $36,871,213, and the amount of their productive funds $37,071,958. Columbia with an income of $315,000, is the richest. Harvard, with $231,000, comes next. In comparison with the University of Oxford and of Cambridge, the wheatiest American colleges are poor. Previous to the last decade little was known of either the property or the income of these universities; but the report of the commissioners published in 1874 showed that in 1871 their entire income (including the colleges) was $3,770,000. Of the value of their property it was and is impossible to form an exact estimate; but a principal item was 319,718 acres of land. All Soul's College, Oxford, had in 1871 an income of $90,000; Merton, $87,500; New, $150,000; St. John's Cambridge, $250,000; and Trinity about $300,000. Of the twenty German universities only three—Leipsic, Heidelberg, and Griefswald—are known to possess property, and this in an amount not sufficient to meet expenses. From the State treasury are drawn the funds necessary for the prosecution of the university's work. For their income the English universities depend mainly on their property; the German on State appropriations; and the American colleges on both property and tution fees in about equal amount.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

It is hard to personate and act a part long, for where truth is not at the bottom, nature will always be endeavoring to return, and will peep out and betray itself one time or another.

What a rich man uses and gives, constitutes his real wealth. That which thou hoardest, whose is it? Other covetous men will sport with it.

If a man makes money at the expense of his virtue, he dishonors his soul. He sells honor for gold. All the gold on earth is of no value compared with virtue.

If you think you can temper yourself into manliness by sitting there over your books, it is the very silliest fancy that ever tempted a young man to his ruin. You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.

A loving heart and a pleasant countenance are commodities which a man should never fail to take home with him. They will best season his food and soften his pillow. It were a great thing for a man that his wife and children could truly say of him, "He never brought an angry or an ill-tempered word across his threshold." The best likeness of heaven ever seen on earth is a well-conducted and happy family.

Protective Effect of Vaccination.

Dr. Henry Thompkins, Medical Superintendent of the Fever hospital belonging to the Manchester Royal Infirmary at Monsall, in a paper which he read recently at Owens College, said: "The most striking of all evidences is, perhaps, that derived from the small-pox hospitals themselves. Here the protective influence of vaccination is proved in a manner beyond all cavil. At Highgate, during an experience of forty years, no nurse or servant having been revaccinated has ever contracted the disease, and evidence of the same character I can myself bring forward, for during the whole time that I have had charge of the fever hospital, more than a thousand cases of small-pox have passed under my care, yet no servant, nurse, porter, or other person epgaged there has, after revaccination, ever taken it, though exposed daily to infection in its most concentrated form. One woman, a laundress, who escaped vaccination, took the disease and died; one nurse, who some years before had suffered from small-pox, and was then considered protected, had a very mild attack; and this summer a workman, who did not live on the premises, but came in to work as a painter, was not vaccinated, and had rather a severe attack; and still more recently a servant, who, by an oversight, was allowed to go about her work three days before being vaccinated, had, before the latter had run its course, a slight abortive attack. Again, among all the students, who during the past few years have attended the hospital for clinical instruction, not one has suffered, all having been revaccinated before being permitted to enter the small-pox wards. And in their case the false argument which opponents of vaccination have brought forward to explain the immunity enjoyed by nurses and others in attendance on the sick—viz, that constant intercourse and exposure to infection renders them proof against it by the system becoming inured to the poison, cannot be applied, as these gentlemen attend the hospital only a few hours once a week. I defy the most enthusiastic or conscientious of anti-vaccinators to produce evidence like this on his side of the question, or to bring forward even half a dozen persons, choose them whence he may, who have not been protected against small-pox, and expose them as the students are exposed, without more or less of the number taking the disease. Facts such as these should convert the most anti-vaccinator from his folly, and convince him that a weapon of defense so powerful as vaccination should not be left to the pleasure of the individual, but that the State has the right and duty to look after its most thorough performance."—*London Times.*

Grave of the Author of Home Sweet Home

A correspondent of the leading York shire paper, the Leeds *Mercury*, writing lately from Tunis, says in regard to the foreign cemetery there: "For the first time since I came to Tunis a great wave of home sickness swept over me. How far off we—I and the silent dead beneath my feet—seemed to be from the land of our birth. And even as this thought was surging through my heart, my eye fell upon one special grave for which I had been searching. There was a plain stone slab, surrounded by a little bed of heliotrope and dwarf roses, and it bore an inscription tellinghow beneath it lay 'Col. John Howard Payne, a citizen of the United States of America,' and how this monument had been erected by his grateful fellow-country men in honor of the author of 'Home Sweet Home.' Strange indeed, is the irony of fate. We shape our own destinies in fancy; we plan and plot and labor and contrive, and each one of us for himself has formed his own ideal of the end at which in due season, in the fullness of his time, he is to arrive, and probably not once, in the whole history of the human race, has that end, when it did come, been in harmony with the visions thus indulged in. But surely, of all the strange freaks of malicious fortune, there has been none stranger, none sadder, than that which sent the man who wrote 'Home, Sweet Home' to die an exile on African soil, and which has left him to a grave here among our English dead at Tunis!"'

Since poor Payne died on the shores of Africa, hundreds of millionaires have passed away who are now utterly forgotten, as are the writers of hundreds of pretentious works in poetry and prose, now not worth the paper they are printed on; but the impoverished African Consul's name remains a household word wherever the English language is spoken, for his simple lines had about them that which "makes the whole world kin."

A Thief Caught by a Parrot.

A grotesque illustration of the recurrence of the most striking incidents of fiction in real life is afforded in so commonplace a quarter as a New York beer shop. The keeper thereof had occasion to leave his bar for a moment, and on returning found a number of watches stolen. He arrested a suspicious customer, but having no proof, he was dismissed. What was the consternation of this person the next day on entering the place to have himself saluted by a croaking parrot, "Billy Coxe stole Horsen's watches." This was too much for his self-possession and he hurried out, but was soon thereafter nabbed by a policeman. Sure enough, Poll proved correct, one of the watches was found on the culprit.

Two million barrels of salt are annually exported from Michigan.

The Lap Full of Nuts.

Whene'er I see soft hazel eyes
And nut-brown curls,
I think of those bright days I spent
Among the Limerick girls;
When up through Cratla Woods I went
Nutting with thee,
And we plucked the glossy clustering fruit.
From many a bending tree.

Beneath the hazel bough we sat,
Thou, love, and I,
And the gathered nuts lay in thy lap,
Beneath thy downcast eye;
But little we thought of the store we'd won.
I, love, or thou;
For our hearts were full and we dared not own
The love that's spoken now.

Oh, there's wars for willing hearts in Spain
And high Germania;
And I'll come back ere long again
With knightly fame and fee;
And I'll come back, if I ever come back,
Faithful to thee—
That sat with thy white lap full of nuts
Beneath the hazel tree.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Which is the first instance of an æsthetic animal mentioned in the Bible? Why Balaam's ass, of course, which was made to utter.

There are thirty-seven firms engaged in the ice business on the Kennebec river, Maine, and their houses have a capacity of 1,120,400 tons.

Postal savings banks have gone into operation in France. All the postoffices in the country are open to receive deposits up to $400 at three per cent. interest.

The extinction of slavery in Brazil is proceeding very gradually, and it will take more than thirty years to accomplish it. Emancipation began in 1870, but there are still 1,500,000 bondmen in the country.

It is asserted that the nutritiousness of apple has never been properly appreciated and that they are far more nourishing than potatoes. Cornish workmen say that they can work better on baked apples than on potatoes. There is a dish in Cornwall called squab pie, made of mutton with slices of potato, apple, and onion, and, strange as it may seem to many, it is excellent. Cornwall is the country for meat pies, as the miners carry their dinners with them in that form.

According to the late census the following States in the order given, are the greatest wheat producing states in the Union, counted by millions of bushels: Illinois, 51,000,000; Indiana, 47,000,000; Ohio, 46,000,000; Michigan, 36,000,000; Minnesota, 35,000,000; Iowa, 31,000,000; California, 30,000,000; Missouri, 25,000,000; Wisconsin, 25,000,000; Pennsylvania, 19,000,000. The total crop of the United States is 459,000,000 bushels, grown on about 35,000,000 acres of land, making an average of nearly thirteen bushels to the acre.

HUMOROUS.

The queen of the Sandwich Islands is a heathen, but she doesn't wear a cart-wheel hat to an entertainment.—*Norristown Herald.*

The apple is now considered excellent food for brain workers. Well, we believe this fruit originally came from the tree of knowledge.—*Boston Courier.*

A wicked man has been getting a dollar a piece from simple-minded farmers by sending them through the mail, for one dollar, a "recipe" to prevent pumps from freezing on cold nights. The answer to the farmers' letters was: "Take them in doors over night."—*Boston Herald*

Toward the conclusion of a diplomatic dinner, a Frenchman selected a toothpick from a tray lying near him, and politely passed the receptacle to his neighbor, a Turk, who declined his offer, exclaiming: "No, thank you; I have already eaten two of these things, and I want no more."

Things one would rather have left unsaid—Nervous Person (speaking at last to his neighbor): "Do you know who that remarkably ugly person is just opposite—talking to the black-haired lady, you know—um—eh?" Neighbor: "That, sir, is my brother!" Nervous Person: "Yes? I—I—I beg your pardon—I—I—stupid of me not to have seen the family likeness—a—a—a——"[Collapses and disappears.]—*Punch.*

The Pelon Dog

The Mexicans call him pelon, the Americans refer to him as the no-hair dog, while the stranger from the north who sees him for the first time, calls him a cast-iron dog, for that is what he looks like at first glance. Although not particularly intelligent, the no-hair dog is susceptible of a high polish, for his hairless hide shines in the sun, as if it had been recently touched up with stove polish. His body is about the size and somewhat of the shape of a watermelon, that is, of one of those small watermelons that are about the size of a pelon dog. He differs, however, from the melon in that his tail is adorned with a tuft of blonde hair, which is never the case with the watermelon. He wears a tuft of hair-another tuft, of course, not the same one at all—on his head, which gives him a very striking appearance. The pelon dog is found in Austin, in San Antonio, and in tamales, the latter being a Mexican dish, the ingredients of which are as uncertain as those of hash.—*Texas Siftings.*

The People's Advocate

ESTABLISHED 1876.

J. W. CROMWELL, - - Proprietor.
GEO. H. RICHARDSON, - - Editor.
REV. S. P. SMITH, - - - Associate.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
609 LA. AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

TERMS:

One copy, one year, if paid in advance,..... $1,50
One copy one year if paid after three months $1,65
One copy, one year, if paid after six months. $1.75
One copy, one year paid at end of year..... $2.00
One copy six months..... $1.00
One copy three months..... .50

Entered at the Washington Post Office as second class matter.

Please send by postal order or registered letter.

Address, THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, Box 263, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

MORE ABOUT THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

We are happy to say that our literary societies have at last conceded and acted upon the propriety and importance of discussing questions and *policies* which may have a direct and immediate influence upon the condition of the colored people. Heretofore, the few societies have indulged in speculations as to the "vague phantasmal and unreal" and have left those questions which most nearly concern our political, intellectual and material prosperity to be discussed and settled by the whites, who usually did so in a manner which displayed remarkable skill in the matter of speedily disposing of knotty questions. Among the propositions, capable of possible demonstration, which our *literati* are engaged in discussing, is that which suggests mixed schools in the District. It *may* be, that the warm interest manifested in this important question, is traceable to undue pride on the one side, and selfish, individual material benefit, together with a lower order of pride on the other. It matters but little just now, however, what the motives are, since the question is a live one and the agitation of it intelligent, spirited and earnest. The result will work *some* benefit, whether it is settled one way or the other. It will at least have "set the people to thinking."

With respect to the relation which the colored people of this country hold to the whites, there are several questions as to capacity, involving the degree of adaptability of the colored people to equality, which must be settled. The question as to the *political* capacity of the colored people is one which has not been satisfactorily settled in our favor, as the result of our late experience in that particular matter. There was something wanting, to stamp the fact of political equality on the condition of the colored people. Just what was wanting is to be ascertained. Was it the social element? The doctrine propounded by Malte Brun that "a mediocrity below the standard of qualification for the important duties of government, for guiding the affairs of society, or for progress in the abstract sciences is universal amongst Negroes," is one which to-day stands unshaken in the minds of the masses of the whites, and will continue so to stand until the presence of equality is made manifest by the force of mutual competition. As to the mental and social capacity of the colored people, it is far from being established in the opinion of our white *brothers*, that there is anything even approximating equality. The ablest living American jurist, in stating the cause of the *inferior condition* of the colored people, says: "It originates in mere predominance of physical force, and is continued by mere predominance of *social force* or *municipal law*" and that, "whenever and wherever the physical force in the one stage, or the social force or municipal law in the other stage, fails, the *status* falls; for it has nothing to rest upon." It would appear that the only legitimate consideration which should enter into this vexed question is, what are the means best calculated to neutralize the physical and social forces which fix the *status* of the colored people below that of the whites?

There is no question as to the *right* of the colored parent to send his child to any school in the District in which he resides, *provided* the qualification of the child is sufficient to guarantee such claim. Such right, it is admitted, accrues upon the basis of that recognized relation he bears to the community at large as an equal factor in the body politic, amenable to its laws and entitled to an equal share of its benefits. And, without evasion or circumlocution, it is fair to state that all forms of proscription exercised by one portion of a community against another, are repugnant to the true ends of organization and are consequently dangerous The question upon this, then, is, Upon what basis do the physical and social forces which now operate against us, rest? Since they do not rest in any principles of right, they must, if there is any reason why they should thus operate at all, rest upon policy alone. And what are the elements which enter into this policy of proscription? It is needless to say that prejudice, a determination to exert all the means at command, law, wealth and influence, to keep the colored man "in his place," are the elements. (For a liberal interpretation of the above phrase, see our Southern daily newspapers). And the colored people, in the interest of harmony, pass by the *right* to enjoy *all* the benefits of an organization of which they form a part and subside, assent to the system of proscription, forever cut off their claims to equality, solidify and highten the barrier which stands between them and the rest of the community and plead "me too," *policy*, in justification. Now, just to what extent "policy" will benefit us we are not just now able to say. The claim that a new order of things will take from the material prosperity of a handful of men and women, even if it were an offset to the probable (at least) benefit which a change will offer the thousands, is arratic. A change will not necessarily affect a single teacher, nor the prospects of those who might desire to teach in future. The idea of a complete revolution is entirely uncalled for, unless, indeed, as a last resort. A mere division of the present districts, and a regulation requiring all school children, white and colored, residing within such new district to attend the school set apart for that purpose, is all that will be necessary. The assumption, on the part of Congress, of the right of conferring the *privilege* upon the Commissioners, of providing for the colored schools, as distinct from those of the white, thus infringing upon the rights of the colored people, is clearly illegal. There is therefore no doubt that, if a body of intelligent gentlemen would apply to Congress, or the committee having the matter under consideration, presenting a bold front and sound views, the appropriations would be made in such manner as will admit of the plan we propose. An outlay of funds to test the legality of a matter which is clearly illegal, would thus be avoided, and we would know just what our friends in Congress *meant* to do towards protecting our rights against the various forms of proscription which the whites are attempting daily to invent and execute. There is nothing like peace but the purchase of it at a sacrifice of our manhood, our rights and equities and the future prosperity of our children, is a transaction too base to brook a moment's consideration. The time has come when we need "heroic treatment," and the sooner the patient learns it the better.

IN THE advocacy of peace and the equality of human rights, the present Postmaster General, in March 1878, made use of the following patriotic language: "Shall we never have peace? Never, until justice is everywhere the supreme law; never, until the lowest and the blackest of God's children finds the pursuit of happiness as free from legal obstruction as the highest and whitest finds it." We may congratulate ourselves that we have at the head of the Post Office Department a man who insists that justice be accorded the colored man. Under the circumstances, when the claims of honest, intelligent colored men are being pressed before the Post Office Department for recognition, it must be a source of gratification to Mr. Howe to be able to render to the colored people substantial proofs of his friendship and the practicability of his doctrines. It is a great pleasure to know that the applicant for the postmastership of Mobile Ala. Hon. Philip Joseph will find in the new Postmaster General one who will be controlled by a high sense of justice. Mr. Joseph is one of the most intelligent, influential and active Republicans in Alabama. He is the proprietor and editor of the only Republican paper in his section and comes before the Department with the hearty endorsement of the most prominent Republicans of his state and the South. In recognizing Mr. Joseph the P. M. G. can pay no higher tribute to the young, intelligent and enterprising colored men of the South. That he will be successful we feel assured and believe that a few days may find Mr. Joseph in Mobile a happy man.

ONE of the most beautiful sights we saw in Chicago in 1880 was a school of fifty children, in which there were five colored pupils, taught by a colored teacher, Miss Flora W. Cooper, a young lady whose scholarship and popularity were such as to universally commend her to favorable consideration. Last week in the bloom of her youth, followed by her late pupils, the principal, her fellow teachers and the city Superintendent, all that was mortal of her was borne to the tomb. With her death the last colored teacher in the schools of Chicago is removed.

LET it not be forgotten that at the New York fire on the 31st, two Negroes were instrumental in saving lives that otherwise would have been lost. One, a boot black, was quick-witted enough to devise a means of escape for three men by telegraph wire which he detached for the purpose; the other, having himself escaped by means of a projecting sign, signalled to others, and when the sign was upset in the subsequent attempt and the threatened victim was descending headlong, this Negro caught him and held him up until rescued.

WE CAN understand very well why separate schools in the District of Columbia were established in the beginning; but why a Republican Committee in a Republican Congress should propose to empower our Commissioners at this late date to continue separate schools we can not divine.

PERSONAL.

W. J. White, of the "Georgia Baptist," is an applicant for the Post Office at Augusta, Ga.

They have had a fashionable marriage in Petersburg colored circles, the daughter of J. H. Hill, of the U. S. Internal Revenue, one of the candidates for Congress, to an enterprising merchant, J. H. Hampton.

Extra Premiums.

To the YOUNG LADY who sends us ten subscribers, each for one year and the money fifteen dollars, whether the names and the amounts be sent all at once or not we will send the ADVOCATE one year free, also *Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Mayazine* for one year.

It makes no difference how many ladies compete, *all can win* by sending us the required number of names and amounts, by the time specified. Specimen copies *free*.

To Whom it May Concern.

Parties residing here, desiring to see the undersigned on any business will please call at his office 609 Louisiana ave. between 4 and 5 p. m., or at his residence, 1511 P street, n. w., in the evening and *not*, unless specially authorized to do so, call where he is employed by the General Goverment.

J. W. Cromwell.

If your throat feels sore or uncomfortable, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air passages of all phlegm or mucous, allay inflammation, and so give the affected parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all coughs and colds, or any complaint of the throat or lungs, and a brief trial will prove its efficacy.

FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE

BY REV. G. FREDERICK WRIGHT.

NO. XXXVII.

Geological Action of Cold.

Cold is the absence of heat; and so what is said under the title of this paper might have found a place when treating of the geological action of heat; but the subject is so interesting that it is worthy of separate treatment.

The mechanical effects of heat are due to its expansive power. The solid substances into which heat enters usually increase in size, and the particles of the fluids or gases are driven apart as they become heated; but water, iron, bismuth, and some other substances expand when their temperature is reduced to the point at which they become solid. The expansion of water by freezing is a very widespread and effective force in nature. The force exerted is illustrated by the following experiment taken from Griffin's Elementary Natural Philosophy: "Mayor Williams, of Canada, filled a thirteen-inch bomb-shell with water, drove an iron plug weighing three pounds into the hole, and then exposed it to intense cold. After some time the plug was driven out with sufficient force to carry it four hundred and fifteen feet. At the some time a cylinder of ice eight inches long was forced out of the hole. In a second experiment the shell burst."

In regions where water freezes, its effects are everywhere manifest. Every winter loosens the soil to the depth affected by the frost. The water in the soil expands in freezing and "heaves" the surface. Buildings whose foundations are not below the frost are thus liable to have their walls cracked, and to be made insecure. Plants with short roots are sometimes lifted out of the ground, and fence-posts from their sockets. The condition of poorly made roads in the spring shows that the "breaking up of winter" is more than a figure of speech.

Through this expansive property of freezing water, fragments of rock are also broken off from the precipices of which they form a part, and are hurled to the bottom. In a more gentle way, also, the frost helps to exalt the valleys and to lay the hills low;—it acts upon the moist surface of rocks, and loosens from it small particles which water can transport and remove to lower levels. Ice also aids in the transportation of stones that are too large to be carried along by running water alone; being lighter than water, a mass of ice often conveys large fragments of rock lying upon its surface, or frozen into it, a long distance, and deposits them at its melting place.

Ice or snow has a peculiar quality, so to speak, of "storing up the cold" in the region where it forms or upon which it falls. Ice melts with difficulty, as any one can perceive by noticing how long it lingers in the spring after the warm weather has set in, or by observing how much heat is required to melt snow for a few gallons of water.

To melt one cubic foot of ice requires as much heat as would raise the temperature of a cubic foot of water 176 degrees Fahrenheit. To melt a "layer of ice only one inch and a half thick would require as much heat as would raise a stratum of air eight hundred feet thick from the freezing point to the tropical heat of 88 degrees Fahrenheit" (Wallace). It is the slowness with which ice melts which enables it to accumulate, as it does, both in winter and upon high mountains and in arctic regions. Captain Scoresby relates that when near the North Pole the sun would sometimes be so hot as to melt the pitch on the south side of his vessel, while water was freezing on the north side, in the shade, owing to the cooling effect of the masses of ice with which he was surrounded.

Because water runs down hill it cannot accumulate upon the highlands; but ice can do so to a certain extent. There is, however, a limit to the extent to which ice may accumulate. As shown in the experiment just related, in which a column of ice was made to protrude from the hole in the bomb-shell, ice is not a perfect solid, but yields to pressure, and can be made to bend, or to adjust itself to a mould. Hence, when ice accumulates upon a mountain beyond a given depth the pressure becomes so great that it, too, like water, runs down hill and forms a glacier, concerning which we will say more in our next.

WANTED!

Canvassers to solicit subscriptions in South Washington for the ADVOCATE. To such a liberal percentage will be paid Inquire at the office any afternoon between the hours of four and five.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has rapidly made its way to favor among druggists, who have observed its effects on the health of their customers Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Virginia in general, and Richmond in particular, are just now full of politics and political excitement of almost every description. The triumph of the liberal party has brought about a curious and, at the same time, wholesome conglomeration of men and measures. Republicans of the most ardent and uncompromising stripe caucus and speak and vote with Democrats who, a few years ago, stood first and foremost among the enemies of what was then called radicalism; and this blending and communion are not the superficial and ephemeral putting-on for an emergency, but the slow-coming effect of a state of things peculiar to the elements of Southern political factors.

Making allowances for certain things which nothing but time can reach or remedy, it may be safely said that Virginia has accepted the situation. She recognizes the inexorable logic of events and is making every effort to free herself from Bourbon stagnation. To within a few days the majority in the Legislature have had a smooth road and could have continued thus but for the unfortunate rebellion of Mr. Massey, which has caused some trouble and a great deal of anxiety. Like some recent examples of men greater than himself, he got it into his head that he was the party and refused to abide the action of a caucus to the terms and conditions of which he had previously subscribed. He has learned, like the greater ones whom he attempted to imitate, that the party can do without him. The Bourbons cannot take him up, now that he has been dropped by the party in whose behalf he made himself so obnoxious to them, and it is rumored that his policy will be to keep himself before the public for four years to come and then run on the temperance ticket. At any rate, no serious break in the party will result from this temporary flurry, a large majority of all the Readjuster members being firmly on the side of the caucus. Even the poor Senators whose votes at this time make it impossible to proceed with the election of an auditor, do not help Massey in this strange controversy. Both Massey and the four Readjuster Senators will suffer, because their opposition would amount to nothing if it were not for the aid they receive from Bourbon Senators, who have no love for the recalcitrant auditor, but only encourage the strife for the purpose of embarrassing the Readjusters. This potent object of the Democrats tends to strengthen the Liberal party and it is safe to say that this week will put a stop to the quarrel. Since this matter has been public the debates in the Senate have been unusually interesting. Senator W. N. Stevens did himself great credit on Thursday in a debate in which the best speakers of both sides participated.

The resolution to repeal the payment of the capitation tax as a prerequisite to voting has passed both branches of the Legislature and will now go to the people for ratification. A very notable circumstance in connection with this matter is that several Democrats voted with the Readjusters in favor of the repeal, two of them being delegates from Richmond city. This is remarkable in the light of the fact that the Bourbons made that question a prominent issue in the late canvass; but such an evidence of conviction on their part is strong assurance that liberalism grows in force and fulness among all classes of citizens. The Republican State Central Committee held a meeting in this city on Wednesday. As a result of the Lynchburg Convention there are two committees, but it is not likely that Gen. Wickam will parade his farcical organization even to delight the Bourbons; for beyond this it can serve no purpose.

The city committee is making vigorous preparations for the Spring election. Mr. C. T. Payne is chairman of the committee and a better and worthier man could not be found.

I will hereafter give some details as to the municipal canvass.

Richmond, Va. CRAIG.

As a big novelty, why not a colored tragedian, with white support? They could quickly coach some fellow for this biz, and it would make a sensation—among the actors as well as among the dear public. This is a tip-top suggestion, and attention ought to be paid to it. Just imagine a colored Romeo, with—— for Juliet. Wouldn't that be fun? Why, there isn't a theatre in the country big enough to hold the crowds who would rush for tickets. And, for another novelty, send on to San Francisco, or as far as China, for that matter, and get a lot of real Chinese girls for a ballet. There isn't a partical of ingenuity or originality among our managers. I'll give 'em a lot of suggestions of this kind, if they'll tackle kindly to those now offered. There's plenty of new ideas, if you'll only sit down and work 'em out.—"Phila. Mirror."

An Art and Industrial Exhibition.

In view of the success of the exhibition held two years ago, and at the solicitation of many friends, the Board of Managers of the Workingmen's Club will hold another Art and Industrial Exhibition at their rooms, 424 South 11th street. Exhibits, therefore, of all kinds of fancy, art and needle work, and in fact all kinds of industrial work are solicited from our people from all parts of the country. At the last exhibition, while the majority of the exhibits were from this city, still there were a large number from the Eastern and Southern cities, although we regret much to say that there was not one exhibit from the Western States.

As a mark of appreciation and encouragement, the Board of Managers will award four medals, two to the two exhibitors exhibiting the best work in oil and two to the two exhibiting the best industrial work. The Board will hold themselves responsible for all exhibits received; the exhibitors, however, being required, as heretotore, to pay expressage both for forwarding and returning their goods. Those exhibitors who desire their work to be on sale will please state it and also name the price. The exhibition will come off about the first of May.

For any further information, communications may be sent to either of the Board of Managers: Rev. Henry L. Phillips, 941 Lombard street; or to Mr. Levi Cromwell, 934 Lombard street; or to any of the following committee, at the lub Club House, 424 South 11th street: John T. Hebron, Henry L. Crawford. David A. Price, Levi Potter, Wm. Adger. Secretary.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7, 1882.

Self-Made Men.

Bethel Hall was literally packed Tuesday night. The quarterly meeting of the Literary and Historical Association then held was entirely successful. The following programme was carried out: A trio, "O Power Beneficent," Miss Julia Bush and Messrs. Layton and Amos; Prayer by Rev. Simms, of Savannah, Ga.; Piano solo—Eolian Harp—by Miss S. A. Somerville; Reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the Secretary, Rev. A. W. Upshaw; Quintette, "Down by the living water," by Misses Bush and Wilson, Mrs. Ricks, Messrs. Amos and Layton. The President then called Prof. R. T. Greener to the chair in the absence of Bishop Ward. Prof. G., in taking the chair, referred to the career of Frederick Douglass as a self-made man and in very timely language introduced him as the lecturer of the evening.

The appearance of Mr. Douglass was the signal for prolonged applause. After complimenting the association he said Man was a fruitful theme for discourse—always the centre of an intensified curiosity. Art and nature in all their pleasures are interesting mainly because of their glimpses of humanity. In considering the subject of self-made men, he would treat it under the following different heads: First, Who are self-made men? Second, What is the secret of their success? Thirdly, The assistance given them from their circumstances. Fourthly, The criticism to which they are especially subjected.

The lecturer then elaborated upon the idea that self-made are men who without the ordinary helps of favoring circumstances rise to usefulness, honor and distinction. The secret of their success was owing mainly to their persistent efforts to overmastering the circumstances by which they are surrounded. Mr. Douglass gave a very clear analysis of the subject and demonstrated beside extraordinary powers of oratory, a breadth of thought, a depth of philosophy, a facility of illustration which go far to make his "Self-made Men" one of his very best lectures. He spoke for nearly one hour and a half and sustained the interest of the audience throughout.

At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks, moved by Mr. John A. Simms and seconded by R. J. Smith, was unanimously voted, after which the Chairman on behalf of the Association presented Mr. Douglass with the handsome bouquet which adorned the speaker's stand.

Benediction was pronounced by Bishop T. M. D. Ward.

Garden Seeds Direct from the Grower.

We are in receipt of Harris' Moreton Farm seed Catalogue for 1882, containing a list of choice field, garden and flower seeds grown and for sale by Joseph Harris, Moreton, Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr Harris is an old seed grower and has had unusual opportunities for obtaining and testing all the new varieties of farm and garden seeds. He is a well-known agricultural editor and author of thirty years' standing. He was for many years editor and proprietor of the *Genesee Farmer* and afterwards one of the editors of the *American Agriculturist*. He has a fine farm of nearly 300 acres near Rochester, N. Y. His "Walks and Talks on the Farm" have made his farm and his neighbor, "The Deacon," familiar to thousands of agricultural readers. He is the author of Harris on the Pig and 'Talks on Manures." In 1866 he was elected the first resident Professor of Agriculture in Cornell University, but preferred to continue to "Walk and Talk" on his own farm. His seeds are exceptionally good. They are *warranted* fresh, of the choicest strains and sure to grow. Mr. Harris informs us that he will be glad to send his Catalogue for 1882, with directions for cultivation, *free* to every reader of THE ADVOCATE who will send his name and post office address on a postal card. Send for a Catalogue and then order some seeds. You will not regret it.

Address, JOSEPH HARRIS,
Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y,

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

AGENTS.

Cochran, Ga. . . . Richard Townsend.
Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... G. B, Anderson.
" ..... G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

Ten lines constitute an inch.
Business and special notices are 5 cents a line.
Advertisements see rates.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, $1.50, if paid in advance.
Six months, $1.00.
Three months, 50 cents.
Twenty-five copies one month, $4.00
All communications should be addressed to J. W. CROMWELL, Box 963, Washington, D. C.

WHERE TO GET YOUR ADVOCATE

Mrs. J. A. Polkaty, 1218 M street northwest, Washington, D. C.
A. H. Brooks, 1905 K street northwest, Washington, D. C.
D. D. Dickson, 84½ St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL.

Articles for the LOCAL COLUMNS must reach this office by Thursday morning. All other communications not later than Wednesday morning

Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

☞Read over our premium list.

—St. Augustine's fair is still in progress.

—The Shakespeare Club had a successful career of two meetings.

—Frederick Douglass presided at the meeting of the last literary on Monday night.

—"Chaucer" was the title of the essay at the Monday night literary by Mr. T. J. Minton.

—Mrs. William C. Roan, of Richmond formerly of this city, is quite unwell.

—The North Street Baptist Church of Baltimore, is on the eve of buying a $2,000 organ.

—The Plymouth Congregational people have a building fund of more than $1,200

—Only two more weeks in which to take advantage of the book premiums offered by us.

—Miss Allen, of Philadelphia, the sister of John D. Allen, is in town, the guest of Mrs. Cohen.

—Mrs. Mary F. Otey, of Richmond, Va. is in town, the guest of Mrs. Cook, at Howard University.

—The *Messenger*, of Jackson, Miss., is publishing a series of sketches of the colored members of the legislature.

—Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, of Richmond, Va., arrived here last Saturday, was the guest or Mr. Henry Jarvis, on Sixteenth Street, preached twice on Sunday, and left for his home on Tuesday.

—A grand masquerade charade and tableau including a host of characters will be given at Bethel Hall Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. Admission 25 cents.

—Thursday evening next the Capital City Guard give their fourth and last reception of the season at Tallmadge Hall. Their receptions have been universally successful this season, and doubtless this will be equally so.

—Our city subscribers can have the same advantage as outsiders of our premium list by paying the money to us in person, or at our office.

—The Associated Charities Organization is a worthy enterprise. Its object is not to depress, but to elevate. It seeks to stampout begging, by finding work for the able-bodied, and rendering needed assistance to all others.

—The Jubilee singers of Fisk University at the Congregational Church Thursday and Friday evenings of next week, and on Monday following 16th, 17th and 20th instant.

—Three of the daughters of Mr. Deitz, the inventor of the original plan for an elevated railway, alluded to by Mr. Douglass Tuesday night were present Misses Blandina and Susie Deitz, and Mrs. Angelo Cryer the accompanist.

—The Washington City Cadets entertained their friends at their armory Friday night the 3rd instant. There was an immense crowd out. The music was excellent, and the dancing quite lively.

—With the approach of spring we desire to call attention to our facilities for doing job work—such as dodgers, tickets, invitations, etc., at short notice. Parties having work done at our office reap an advantage not possessed by an other job office in town, and that is a free local notice in our columns, which all who have received have learned to appreciate.

—Mr. George T. Downing lectures next Monday night at Bethel Hall, on Charles Sumner. Mr. Downing's long acquaintance with Senator Sumner enables him to speak from personal acquaintance as well as from the public observation. It is therefore probable that there will be much of the inner life of the great statesman and agitator brought to notice. Mr. Downing deserves a full house. Admission twenty-five cents.

—The Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Sunday School Missionary Society will hold a special meeting on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The exercises will consist of recitations, and essays on "Missionary work in Africa" by Miss Grace Shimm; and one on "Missionary work in China, by Miss Blanch Watkins. Addresses will be delivered by Senator Benjamin Harrison, Rev. Dr. Wyncoop and Mr. R. J. Smith. This meeting was postponed on account of bad weather.

—We have received an anonymous letter, signed "B. B. N." which interpreted is said to mean "rabit (?) aint got no tail," referring to the fact that our last issue did not contain the promised full description of the reception tendered Mrs. Clark, of New York City, by Mr. and Mrs. Homstead of 1215 17th street N. W., on the evening of the 25th ultimo. "We acknowledge the corn," but we cannot publish the letter above referred to. However, we can state that the reception was one of the most elegant given this season. The spacious parlors of the host and hostess were thonged by many of their friends, dressed in a most elaborate manner. Madame Smallwood sang, and Mr. Homstead made a brief speech. The table could only be appreciated after having been seen, although those who have partaken of the hospitalities of the host and hostess will rest assured that they were "masters of the situation." From one whose recent induction in the state matrimonial, has given him additional opportunities for passing judgment on such gatherings, we are told that it was really good to be there. The writer had fully intended to be "on hand," but the same evening found him doing the same honors, though on a much smaller scale, at his own home to a co-worker, also from New York, and a mutual friend. When ten o'clock arrived, and the very inclement weather stared him in the face, he was forced to choose between anticipated pleasure of "weathering" it, and remaining "safe, safe at home." Discretion compelled him to choose the latter.

Banneker.

Professor Richard T. Greener delivered an interesting and eloquent lecture last evening at the Congregational Church on this talented negro. The lecture was replete with illustrations from early colonial literature, deep research, and citation of authorities Banneker's birth, course of life, studies, achievements, and character were dwelt upon in detail. The lecturer paid a fine tribute to the Society of Friends and their efforts in ameliorating the condition of the colorod race. He alluded to the labors and influence of the famous Ellicott family, and particularized their friendship and assistance to Banneker. Extracts were read from Banneker's journal, from the first edition of his almenac (1872,) an original copy of which was exhibited, likewise a *fac simile* of the negro mathematician's letter to Jefferson, with Jefferson's generous reply, copied by the former and found among his manuscripts. Professor Greener compared Banneker with La Grange, La Place, the Herschells, Rittenhouse, and Bowditch, and referred to the fact that he assisted Major Ellicott in the original survey of the Federal Territory, as the District was then called. There was a large audience, and the lecturer was frequently applauded enthusiastically. Professor Bischoff furnished some choice music, and Recorder Frederick Douglass moved a vote of thanks to the Professor for his lecture, with some very complimentary remarks upon his career as a scholar, an able representative of his race, and a preserver of its honorable traditions. Mr. W. E. Matthews seconded the motion, and hoped the lecturer's suggestion of a monument to Banneker would be begun. The motion was unanimously carred.—Ex.

A Duel or Dual Fools—Which?

While the crowds were flocking to Bethel Hall Tuesday night there was a ather novel meeting in an u stairs of one of our fashionable boarding houses on—— street. There were just four participants pr sent—all society men; they were not discussing high art *a la* Oscar Wilde, the next reception, or engaged in one of those fashionable conversations in which more than once they have figured; but attempting to satisfy each other's wounded honor. It seems lately that a private entertainment was given at which two of the four were not present, at the instance of a third, who was; in fact, there was not the slightest intimation of the existence of the affair to the unhappy two until after it was over. "A," meeting "B," referred to it in conversation. "B" expressed his surprise at not being invited, especially as his special lady friends were on hand. It had a rather a "crooked look," so he hurries off to inform "C," telling him that "A" not only knew of the entertainment and said naught of it to himself, but had actually teased him "B" with not being invited. "C" did not wait to sympathize with "B," but went in high dudgeon because he too was left out in the cold. "C" determined to investigate the matter. He subsequently ascertained that the ladies had mentioned the name of Bas a proper one to be invited, when "A" sagely remarked, "If you invite B, you must also invite "C," which you know, would &c. This was enough for C; he became indignant—an apology he would have at all hazards from A, or there would be *a fight*. He waited on A, without receiving "the satisfaction due one gentleman from another." Correspondence ensued, resulting in the meeting above referred to, "B" as friend of C, and D, who is a "occasional" with an extensive experience in "affairs of honor," as friend to A. They met in the room of A, and had a stormy time. C denounced A in unmeasured "short hand." C gave "a Roland for an Oliver" every time. Finally C said he would "put a head" on A if he dared leave the sanctity of this room and venture forth under the broad canopy of heaven. "A" was willing to try the experiment. He started forth, having by way of precaution, unseen to C, taken his "comforter" along with him. Strangely neither "D" nor B accompanied their friend forth but D remarked, "When you two get tired and one cries, 'Hold, enough,' let us know." The atmosphere without had a somewhat soothing effect on "C," for he wilted, and indefinitely postponed all his previously declared intentions. "A" has been previously regarded as a mild sort of person, with a physique not likely to be of much advantage in fisticuffs, but his stock has since gone up and his fighting weight increased. C has been regarded, on the other hand, as possessor of more than the average combatitiveness—in fact, some of his achievements in this line are matters of record, *now* he is below par. *Later*—"C" has challenged "A," the combat to be an old fashioned fist fight, The ADVOCATE suggests Tallmadge Hall as the place for the combat, on some Saturday afternoon about matinee time, the Senate will not be in session, and possibly Senators Malhone and Lamar may be induced to act as seconds, and

"May we be there to *see*."

...S. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

PROTECTION

COLLAR PADS

For Farmers, Liverymen, Teamsters, Coachmen, Lumbermen, Express, Horse Car, Omnibus, Stage, Transport Co.'s.

WARRANTED TO CURE

Sore Shoulders, Galls, Chafing, caused by Friction Sweat, Hard Work. Act Independent of Collar, soft, easy, cool pliable. Assorted sizes, adjustable to ALL horses. Made of Solid Leather, under a pressure of several tons, will outwear six ordinary Sweat Pads, are pronounced by the practical Harness makers the best improvement in Anti-Friction, Sweat or Collar Pads, to save misery of Horses, Wear and tear of collars. Sold by Saddlery Hardware Trade and Harness Makers everywhere. Sample can be sent free by Mail.

For Circulars and Price List, address

WESTERN LEATHER MANF'G CO.
CHICAGO.

Oct. 22,-1 yr.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!! Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use! Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting. Price $5 to $50. Send 6 cents for 100 pages.
EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

A SURE RECIPE
For Fine Complexions.

Positive relief and immunity from complexional blemishes may be found in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. A delicate and harmless article. Sold by druggists everywhere.

It imparts the most brilliant and life-like tints, and the closest scrutiny cannot detect its use. All unsightly discolorations, eruptions, ring marks under the eyes, sallowness, redness, roughness, and the flush of fatigue and excitement are at once dispelled by the Magnolia Balm.

It is the one incomparable Cosmetic.

When one woman scans the horizon for signs of the dawn of a bright era, ten are scouting among their neighbors trying to borrow saleratus.

SPECIAL OFFER!

BOOKS GRATIS!!

TO

SUBSCRIBERS ONLY!!!

All who subscribe and pay for this paper before Feb. 28, '82, will receive free of cost or postage, all of the following books:

Joan of Arc, by A. H. Lamartine; a bright book. Also, Mister Horn and his friends; or, Givers and Giving, by Mark Guy Pearse; a very readable and suggestive work. Also, Town Geology, by Charles Kingsley; an entertaining book. Also, Self-Culture, by Blackie. A book for self improvement, and very popular.

All subscribers who renew their subscriptions before Feb. 1, '82, will receive the above books.

☞ All delinquent subscribers who will pay up all arrearages and renew for one year before Jan. 1, '82, will receive the above books.

REMEMBER:—These are good, standard books. They are printed on good, clear white paper—good type and bound in fine postal card manila.

REMEMBER:—These books bound in cloth formerly sold at retail for $5.00. We can truly say you get a library of books, well worth FIVE DOLLARS, for the mere promptness in subscribing for this paper, which is worth more than the subscription price.

ADVOCATE COMBINATIONS.

RARE OFFER TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We offer the following popular periodicals to our readers at wonderful reduced figures for one year

Harper's Weekly,	$4 00;	with ADVOCATE.	$4 75
" Monthly,	4 00;	" "	4 55
" Bazaar,	4 00;	" "	4 75
Weekly Times,	1 00;	" "	2 30
" Tribune,	2 00;	" "	2 40
Semi-Weekly "	3 60;	" "	3 42
Independent,	3 00;	" "	4 00
Detroit Free Press,	2 00;	" "	2 85
American Agriculturist,	1 50;	" "	2 50
Nat Baptist,	2 50;	" "	3 75
Scribner's Monthly,	4 00;	" "	4 75
St. Nicholas,	3 00;	" "	3 90
North American Review.	5 00;	" "	5 50
Lippincott's Magazine,	3 00;	" "	3 85
Puck,	5 00;	" "	5 40
Atlantic Monthly,	4 00;	" "	4 75
N. England Journal of Education.	2 50;	" "	3 50

CLUB INDUCEMENTS.

Any one sending us ten new subscribers to THE ADVOCATE and $15 will receive any one of the magazines in the above list one year, free.

Any one sending us ten new subscribers and $12 will receive THE ADVOCATE one year, free.

Startling as the pages of romance—from the lowest depths of slavery to a position among the first in the land, "Life and Times" of

FRED. DOUGLASS

written by himself; 18 full page illustrations; price $2.50. Outrivals "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in thrilling and romantic interest, with the added charm that every word is true. A marvellous story most graphically told and of great historical value. This volume will be eagerly sought for by the hundreds of thousands who have watched the remarkable career and have been thrilled by the eloquence of this wonderful man. H. W. BOLTON, 439 9th St., N. W., Riley Building.

Nov. 26,-t.f.

I. DICKENS

NEW AND SECOND HAND

CLOTHING

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

No. 25 South 2nd St., (Basement,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

☞Highest price paid for cast-off clothing.

KEYSTONE CNTENNIAL HOUSE

Nos. 625 and 627 Pine Street,

PHILADELPAIA, PA.

The travelling community and the public generally are respectfully informed that the above named House has been renovated and is now ready for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen where they will find all the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

Boarding and Lodging, by the Day, Week or month.

Mrs C. E Gilbert Proprietress

THOMPSON'S SHIRT FACTORY.

816 F street, N. W.,

OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE

Fine Dress Shirts to Order

Ready Made Shirts at following prices:

Best Wamsutta, unfinished,	75cts.	Fin.,	90cts
Best F of the L.	"	65	80
Boys' Wamsutta	"	60	75

The Largest Line and Best Assortment of

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

in the city, consisting of Neckwear, Gloves Scarfpins. A complete stock of Collars, Cuffs and Underwear. Money refunded when goods fail to suit.

JAMES J. THOMPSON
MANAGER

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had **thirty-five years' experience.**

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

MRS. JOSEPHINE DAVIS

Keeps on hand a full assortment of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES.

714 K St., N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. S. COOLIDGE

Has for sale

CARPETS STOVES & FURNITURE

FROM THE

HAMILTON HOUSE SALE

AT HIS STABLES,

Stanton Alley, bwt. 13th & 14th, K & L.

CHEAP, FOR CASH ONLY.

WAGONS FOR HIRE.

Great Combination!

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

AND

DeMOREST'S Illustrated mONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Both Publications, One Year,

FOR

$2.90, (TWO NINETY).

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY is justly entitled the World's Model Magazine. The largest in Form, the Largest in Circulation, and the best TWO Dollar Family Magazine issued. 1882 will be the eighteenth year of its publication; it is now improved so extensively as to place it in the front rank of Family Periodicals, and equal to any magazine. It contains 64 pages, large quarto, 8 1-4 x 11¼ inches, elegantly printed on tinted paper, fully illustrated, each number having steel engravings, oil picture, or art subjects, published by W. Jennings Demorest, New York, and by special agreement combined with the

PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE at $2.90 Per Year.

Oct. 29, t.f.

Health is Wealth!

DR E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receip of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only when the treatment is ordered direct from us. Address STOTT AND CROMWELL, sole agents, 490 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. Sept. 17-1yr

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances of making money that are offered, generally become wealthy while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an extensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free

Address STINSON & Co.,
Portland, Maine.

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new $20 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly compiled with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

Sold by Stot and Cromwell. Sept. 17 1y

B. Robinson & Co.

CLOTHIERS

909 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

dec14.tf

A GREAT OFFER!

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!!

To Our Subscribers Only!!!

All new subscribers received before Feb. 28, 1882, or paid up subscriptions who renew before Feb. 28, 1882, of all delinquent subscribers, who pay arreages and renew before February 1, each will receive the following Library of twelve Standard works, each bound in a separate volume in fine manila, postage free, all for the nominal sum of **One Dollar** in addition to the subscription price of this paper:

Macaulay's Essays Selected.
Carlisle's Essays. Selected.
Calamities of Authors. Disreali
Self-Culture. Blackie.
Alfred the Great. Hughes.
Manliness of Christ. Hughes.
America Revisited. Sala.
Bacon.
Goldsmith's Citizen of the World.
Culture and Religion. Shairp.
Ruskin's Frondes Agrestes
Ruskin's Ethices of the Dust.

Here is a library of twelve volumes which sells, in cloth, at from $10 to $15, all to be had by our subscribers for the mere outlay of one dollar in addition to the subscription price of this paper. Remember the time of expiration of this great offer. Accept at once.

MISS BELLE LUCAS

AGENT FOR

MME. DEMOREST'S

RELIABLE PATTERNS

corner Eighth Street and Market Space.

PLAITING, PARISIAN MODE, AT OLD STAND, 909 NINTH ST., N. W.

sept6,tf

GET YOUR

JOB PRINTING

DONE AT

OUR OFFICE

609 Louisiana Ave., near the P. O.

DON'T FORGET

THE NUMBER.

Estimates by postal card promptly given

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

Christian Recorder,

631 PINE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA

A GREAT FAMILY AND RELIGIOUS

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Official Organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Official Organ of the Masonic Fraternity

Official Organ of the I. O. G. T. of the World

Subscription $2 per year, in advance.

B. T. Tanner, D. D. - - - Editor

Rev. Theodore Gould - - Publisher

THE NEWS.

Mr. Joseph P. Roberts, of Mound City, Ill., writes to the Associated Press to say that the reports of destitution in Southern Illinois on account of the failure of the crops is false.

The N. Y. Telegram says: "Information was received in this city in a private letter dated January 30, that about one-half of the population of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, is suffering from the yellow fever. The son of the United States Minister was dangerously ill with the fever, and it was spreading thoroughout the island. Port-au-Prince is rigidly quarantined, and the regular steamers cannot enter the harbor. The financial affairs of the country are also in a desperate condition."

The family of August Yaeger, five persons in all, residing in Fort Wayne, Ind., were found to-day in great agony from trichinosis, caused by eating raw ham. It is thought that the children cannot recover.

The Wisconsin Legislature adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to wipe ont polygamy in Utah.

The entry of cattle duty free into the jurisdictions of Trinidad and Santo Spiritus, Cuba, will cease after March 1st.

The Supreme Court of Kansas decided unconstitutional so much of the prohibitory law as prescribes a punishment for drunkenness, on the ground that the provision was not expressed in the title of the bill.

Captain Walsh, of the steamship Albemarle, reports that when the vessel was on her way to New York. a lady passenger, of the name of Mrs. Roach, of Milford, Del., was lost overboard and drowned. Hre body was not recovered.

Intelligence received from Manhattan, Kansas, in relation to the failure of the Riley County Bank, says that the institution will probably not pay over 10 cents on the dollar. Over $100,000h as been sent to the Riley County Bank by New Hampshire parties.

The Stove Manufacturers Association of the United States met in Cincinnati yesterday, and elected the following officers; President, W. H. Whitehead, of Chicago; Vice Presidents, Giles F. Filley, of St. Louis, and S. A. Burton, of Cincinnati; Treasurer, Uriah Hill, of New York; Secretary, W. H. Lord, of Chicago; Managers, R. P. Meyers, Cleveland; A. Bredley, Pittsburg; John S. Perry, Albany; Wm. Obenrath, New York, and John McGee, Boston.

The annual session of the Assay Commission appointed by the President opened at the Philadelphia Mint. The Commission organized by electing Judge Butler Chairman and Mr. Eckfeldt Secretary, and divided by the chairman into two committees—the Committee on Assay and the Weighing Committee. General Rosecrans was appointed chairman of the Assay Committee and Professer Hilgard of the Weighing Committee.

Advices from Wichita, Kan., are to the effect that A. P. Lewis, from Falls' City, Neb., and four companions, were arrested, having been arrested in Oklahoma and sent out of the territory by Major Randall, the cammandant of Fort Reno. Major Randall is on the lookout for Captain Payne, the Oklahoma boomer, who is said to be in the territory with a large band of colonists.

Some of the holders of the bonds of Yankton county, Dakota, have prepared a protest against the admission of Dakota as a state.

Private Estectives of Chicago, arrested Jack Brush and his gang, and six men who came here last week from New York. They are noted forgers, and plied their trade by raising checks. So perfect was their work that the cashier of the Union National Bank cashed one of their checks raised from $48 to $480, although he had been warned that it would be presented.

Colonel Edwin H. Webster was confirmed as collector of the port of Baltimore by the United States Senate.

George Q. Cannon argued his right to represent Utah as a delegate in Congress before a sub-committee of the House Committee on Elections.

It is thought Mr. William G. Friedley, of Indiana, will succeed Mr. Upton as assistant secretary of the Treasury.

The new five-cent postage-stamp bearing the picture of President Garfield is now ready, and is said to be the finest stamp ever issued by the Postoffice Department.

Secretary Hunt received a dispatch from Mr. Hoffman at St. Petersburg, stating that Lieutenant Danenhower has telegraphed from Irkutsk that five of his men have recovered their health, and are desirous of remaining to take part in the search for the other survivors of the Jeannette. The Secretary of the Navy says that he thinks it best that all of Danenhower's crew should come home, and so will not comply with the request of the five men who have recovered their health to be allowed to remain on the ground and assist in the search for Lieutenant Chipp and his party.

If, at the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the United States District Attorney at Philadelphia secures the dissolution of the injunction obtained by the Reading Railroad Company against the collection of internal revenue tax on wages certificates, the collector will then proceed to sell the thirty locomotives and other rolling stock which he seized two years ago in satisfaction of the debt.

The prize fight for $2,500 a side, between John L. Sullivan, of Boston, and Patrick Ryan, of Troy, N. Y., came off at Mississippi City, Miss., in the presence of several thousand people, and was won by Sullivan in nine rounds, lasting twenty-six minutes. In the last round Ryan, who was badly punished, was knocked senseless and was unable to come to time. The authorities made no attempt to interfere.

The President has appointed Hon. H. G. Fisher, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. B. Belford, of Colorado, and George W. Childs, of Pennsylvania, members of the Assay Commission, vice A. J. Drexel, of Pennsylvania; Professor John Fowler, of New York, and L. B. Russell, of Massachusetts, who were unable to serve. The commission will meet in Philadelphia immediately.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the 108th call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for $20,000,000 of six per cent extended bonds, and notice is given that the principal and accrued interest will be paid on the 8th of April next, and the interest will cease on that day.

Great excitement prevails among the Catholics of Rahway, N. J., owing to an assault made upon the Sisters of Charity and the closing of their schools by Father Mc-[illegible]er. Steps are being taken to close the [illegible].

Sharp Criticism of the Government by One of Its Officers.

Since the statement appeared that the government would in future neither take nor redeem any siver that was in any way mutilated or defaced, except at its bullion value, merchants and others have become very careful about taking silver coin that is in the slightest degree defaced. At the sub-treasury large sums of this kind of money are being constantly refused. The action of the government in thus repudiating its own money, as it were, is universally condemned. The assistant treasurer at this point, General Peter Negley, is outspoken against the law, and characterizes it as a fraud upon the people. The following is the copy of a letter which General Negley addressed to Hon. Milton G. Urner, the representative in Congress from the sixth district, which explains itself:

"OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.,
"BALTIMORE, MD., February 4, 1882.

"*Dear Sir:*—I see it stated by a correspondent of a Baltimore paper at Washington that orders have been issued to the directors of the several mints of the United States to redeem mutilated and defaced silver coin at its actual bullion value—that is, fractional silver at about seventy cents on a dollar, and standard dollars at eighty or eighty-five cents. I believe this is a government by the people and for the people, and that it is the duty and prerogative of the government to furnish the public with money as a circulating medium. It buys gold bullion and coins it, giving to it on its face its real value, which it puts out in payment of its obligations, and which it redeems dollar for dollar, less wastage and artificial abrasion. It buys silver bullion at what it is selling for in the markets of the world, puts about eighty-five cents value into a standard dollar and about seventy-five cents into a dollar of fractional silver. It then puts these eighty-five and seventy-five cents worth of silver in circulation, each for a dollar. When this coin becomes mutilated or defaced it proposes to redeem at eighty or seventy-five cents, less the value of any mutilation or defacement, the silver it forced upon the people for a dollar. Is this honesty or dishonesty? What would be thought of that man who borrowed from his neighbor a hundred dollars and gave therefor his note, payable on demand, who, upon such demand being made, would say: 'Yes, I owe you the money. I received one hundred dollars from you for this note, but I propose to take it up by only paying you seventy or eighty-five cents on the dollar for it. You have no power to make me pay any more for it. and I don't propose to do it? Would the man who took such a position be an upright and honest man, or would he be an 'unanointed and unakneiled' scoundrel? Most undoubtedly the latter. This is precisely the position the government has most unfortunately placed itself in in the matter of forcing on the people a silver dollar which is not a dollar, and then proposing to redeem it for eighty-five or seventy-five cents, as it may be, either standard or fractional. The executive department of the government is not responsible for this state of things. It is its duty to execute laws—not make them or repeal them. Congress, and Congress alone, is responsible for the legislation that developed this infamous outrage on the people, and upon every principle of honesty it is its duty at once to pass a law authorizing the Treasury Department to redeem all imperfect silver coins at their face value, less loss by mutilation or defacement. Very respectfully,

PETER NEGLEY,
"United States Assistant Treasurer."

Foreign News.

Favorable reports of the settlements in Paris buoyed up the London stock market, and foreign securities, except Egyptian, closed firm. The latest dispatches from Paris represent settlements on the Bourse as "laborious."

M. Leroyer, formerly Minister of Justice, has been elected President of the French Senate.

Mr. Slosson won the international billiard match at Paris, his total score at the close being 2,400 to 2,084 for M. Vignaux.

M. Gambetta has resumed the editorial direction of the Republique Francaise.

A defalcation amounting to 70,000,000 roubles has recently been discovered in the Tagaureg (Russia) custom-house.

M. Bontoux, President of the Union Generale, and M. Feder, manager, have been arrested. Bail has been refused.

The Pope disapproves of a political character being given to the proposed Spanish pilgrimage, and if his wishes are not regarded the project will probably be abandoned.

Mr. Parnell has been re-elected chairman of the Irish Parliament party, which has resolved to raise the question of administration in Ireland on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

It is believed that the supreme power of the government of Egypt will be transferred from the Khedive to the Chamber of Notables.

The Herzegovinian insurgents have burned Cogniza.

The recent massacre of a Jewish family near Novidvor, Russia, was committee by peasants, without the slightest provocation.

The Sultan of Turkey has recently had an interview with the American Minister, with a view to obtaining specimens of the latest inventions in the way of American agricultural implements.

The Czar has given orders that no other fuel except wood shall be used in the palace, for fear of being blown up by dynamite concealed in coal.

The government of France is buying repeating rifles in Austria.

The new Egyptian premier says the government will respect all international obligations.

Frequent attacks on the police are made in Limerick.

The British steamer Cosmo has foundered in the Black Sea. The total loss of life is unknown, but ten corpses have floated ashore.

A Jewish family has been murdered in Russia. Another outbreak against the Jews is feared at Warsaw.

In the House of Commons Justin McCarthy, on behalf of the Irish members, gave notice of a long amendment to the address. Mr. Gladstone made an eloquent speech. vehemently attacking the Land League.

It is reported that the Austrian branch of the Union Generale has suspended.

The Pope, it is said, expresses the desire to have the project of a Spanish pilgrimage to Rome carried out.

The St. Petersburg Golos has received a first warning from the government for priuting a certain editorial article, and its retail sale has been forbidden.

The outrage of two Jewesses in Russia is reported. One, it is reported, was carried off by the perpetrators.

The London Times today publishes correspondence from Lord Granville to Minister West relating to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

M. de Lesseps is seriously ill at Cairo, Egypt.

People who cannot spend the season of winds and cold rains in sunny Florida should keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house. It is the best remedy for Colds and Coughs and will relieve sufferers at once.

Mennonites and Mulberry Trees.

A correspondent, writing from Bower, Nebraska, says: I live near a colony of Russian Mennonites, citizens who formerly resided in Germany. Their religious convictions were such that they could not serve in the army. About the year 1800 the German Government insisted that they should serve or leave the country. The Czar of Russia offered them a tract of land in Russia, and offered to exempt them from military duty. They accepted this offer, and have lived in Russia up to seven years ago, when they emigrated to the United States. There are several colonies in Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota. The mulberry tree was introduced into their colonies in Russia by the Czar for the purpose of silk culture and to facilitate rainfall. He compelled his subjects to buy these trees of the government. Each landholder was forced to plant a certain number. After cultivating them until they learned their value they voluntarily propagated them, and learned that silk culture was not the only consideration in raising them. They found the timber very desirable for fuel. It also furnished the finest material for cabinet work. Fence posts made from the wood would outlast those made from any other timber.

The tree soon became the most highly prized of any Russian timber. It also bore marketable edible fruit. When the Mennonites came to this country they brought the seed of this tree with them. The trees grow rapidly. Trees six years old are now twenty feet high, and large enough for fence posts. The Russians say that they often reach the height of fifty feet, and are from three to five feet in diameter. They bear fruit sometimes when two years old, and bear every year. Last season they were loaded with fruit and farmers came several miles to purchase it for dessert. It varies in flavor from sub-acid to sweet. The bark is grayish white. The Mennonites also use it as a hedge plant. It makes a beautiful hedge, and stands shearing as well as any tree. Prof. Birk, of the Iowa Agricultural College, says it is propagated more easily from cuttings than any mulberry with which he is acquainted The Mennonites have interested themselves in the silk business, and have cacoons for sale.

Fires.

The recently printed statistics of the number of fires, and the extent of damage done thereby, in the United States, furnishes material for an interesting analysis in the *Fireman's Journal* of the nature of these fires. It appears that during 1881 throughout the whole country there were 472 large fires, causing a damage of about $60,000,000. The striking feature of this list is the very large percentage of loses encountered by manufacturing industries. Over 60 of the wood-work manufacturing establishments in the country were damaged to an extent of over $50,000. and probably as large a number encountered loss by fire to a smaller extent. Next to these premises in percentage of damage are the establishments in which grain is cleaned and ground, which operation causes the diffusion of fine dust in closed rooms, thus creating danger. A loss of $3,000,000 alone is set down against only 25 of these buildings, which include grist and flouring mills, breweries, distilleries, and elevators. A loss of $2,500,000 is the result of fires during the 12 months in a similar number of cotton, woolen, and flax mills and cordage works. The loss being, in the aggregate, larger than in the preceding year, the competition between the fire insurance companies, is regarded as being a losing one. It has been asserted in this connection that with some unscrupulous companies, the "hazard" involved has been merely a secondary consideration, and they have insured buildings at unduly large figures simply to secure a premium, which it is alleged is in such cases practically a bonus for incendiarism. It is reported that some insurance people even go so far as to attribute over half of all fires that occur to incendiary origin. Danger is also often needlessly incurred through the imperfect and careless construction of buildings. This is more especially the case in the smaller cities and towns, where wooden structures are put up without, apparently, the slightest attention to their proper protection from fire either within or without their walls.—*New York Times.*

A Boy's Luck.

The Norristown (Pa.) *Herald* in a recent issue referred among others, to the following cases of special interest. They are their own commentary. Mr. Samuel C Nyce, resides at 308 Marshall street, and holds the responsible position of journal Clerk in the Pennsylvania Legislature, at Harrisburg. While Mr. Nyce and family were in the country recently, his boy, aged three years, fell and broke his leg. He recovered, but a very troublesome stiffness set in and he could scarcely use the leg. The injured limb was rubbed several times with St. Jacobs Oil, and the stiffness was so much reduced that the boy was able to use his leg freely. Dr. Knipe said it was the use of St. Jacobs Oil that cured the stiffness. Mr. Nyce himself used the Great German remedy for toothache with good effect, and also for a sprain and pains of a rheumatic nature, and always with good effect. Mrs. Nyce also says she thinks the Oil is a splendid thing, and she always keeps it on hand.

There are 20,000 seeds of oats in a pound, and 686,400 seeds of white clover.

The Nebraska City (Neb.) *Press* says: St. Jacobs Oil strikes heavy blows for good all around, and its virtues for rheumatic pains are lauded upon every hand. Try it, all ye who suffer.

In the empire of thought there are many rulers.

KALATHINE the Great Tonic and Cathartic. Kalathine Co., 39 Nassau St., New York.

Be deaf to the quarrelsome, and dumb to the inquisitive.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Observa Habits of Regularity

In eating, drinking and retiring, as a means of maintaining or restoring health. No less important is it to correct a growing tendency to irregularity in the habit of body. The function of the bowels cannot be suspended without an accompanying disturbance of the liver and stomach, and other smypathetic evidences of bodily ill-being. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will give an impetus to the operations of these organs, which is manifested not only in the beneficial effects it produces upon them, but also in more regular and active bilious secretion, and the disappearance of wind in the stomach, and coliky pains. The waste matter thrown off during the process of digestion is then effectually expelled, and the system more thoroughly purified by the channel devoted to that purpose by nature.

It is only when a man gets his choler up that he asks you to tread on the tail of his coat.

VEGETINE.—"The life of all flesh is the blood thereof." And no one can possibly be healthy when the blood is diseased. VEGETINE is composed of substances identical with healthy blood, and when taken into the system for the cure of disease it is absorbed, and replaces the deficiency which caused the disease.

A company is being formed in Dallas for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of railway cars and agricultural implements. Capital stock, $100,000.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs, I'll None of it."

We do not feel like blaming Macbeth for this expression of disgust. Even nowadays most of the cathartics are great repulsive pills, enough to "turn one's stomach." Had Macbeth ever taken Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets" he would LOT have uttered those words of contempt. By druggists.

An amendment of the constitution of the United States, to regulate railroad fares and to make the president inelligible for re-election, is proposed.

The "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakness" and kindred affections. By druggists.

The young lady who banged her hair at a looking glass, did not, we regret to say break the glass.

"Golden Medical Discovery" (words registered as a trade-mark) cures all humors from the pimple or eruption to great virulent eating ulcers.

Brick Pomeroy, who was "dead broke" a short time ago has started his paper again. Brick, like a bad oyster, is very hard to keep down for any great length of time.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility, dyspepsia, mental or physical decline. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

The soft and silky appearance given to the hair by the use of CARBOLINE, the natural hair restorer and dressing, as now improved and perfected, is the subject of general remark by all who have witnessed its effects.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fevor or other sickness, it has no equal.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days' to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred as 30 days' trial is allowed.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when ROSADALIS will restore health to the physical organization. ROSADALIS is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints, and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in Man and Beast.

DR. ROGER'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys WORMS.

A Sure Cure for Fits.

Will be sent by mail to any address, post-paid, on receipt of one dollar. Address J. Alonzo Greene, Indian Doctor, 816 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

A Good Investment. Buy a twenty-five cent package of Coutz's Horse and Cattle Powders to prevent disease in your Horses and Cattle.

ALLEN'S Brain Food—cures Nervous Debility & Weakness of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for Circ'r. Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First av., N. Y.

A CHILD'S GREATEST ENEMY IS WORMS. Who can calculate the misery and suffering a child has to endure who is infested with worms? Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and expel worms from both children and adults. Only 25 cents a bottle.

No Fee runs a Chinese laundry in Boston. He shall have all our washing.

Vegetine,

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine
Is the great Blood Purifier.
Vegetine
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.
Vegetine
Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.
Vegetine
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.
Vegetine
Cures the worst case of Canker.
Vegetine
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.
Vegetine
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.
Vegetine
Is the great remedy for General Debility.
Vegetine
Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.
Vegetine
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

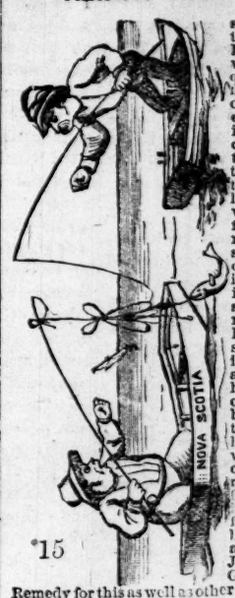
TO PROVIDE FOR 1882-SEND

WITHIN ONE WEEK From Date — A 1-Cent Stamp for PANSY. A 2-ct. stamp for BABYLAND A 3-Cent Stamp for LITTLE FOLKS' READER. Three 3-Cent Stamps for WIDE AWAKE.

To D. LOTHROP & CO., Boston, for samples of these Best Magazines in the World for Children. Brilliant Prospectus, Mem. of Prizes, and Illustrated Catalogue free.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. The "original and only" Prof. MARTINEZ the Great Spanish Seer and Wizard will for 30 cents with age, color of eyes, and look of hair, send a correct picture of your future husband or wife, psychologically predicted, with name, time and place of meeting, and date of marriage. Money returned to all not satisfied. Address Prof. L. Martinez, 10 Mont'y Pl. Boston, Mass.

ALWAYS KEEP COOL.



To stick to your subject—and the truth is an excellent plan, and whether it be in questions of finance or fishing, or any topic whatever, civil or political, always keep cool and tell the truth. However, there is a certain margin allowed for lying, when it comes to fishing, that is permitted in no other subject, and no doubt our friends in the picture are indulging in that special employment, as well perhaps, as in a little scientific swearing. Their bodies and tempers are hot and the air is cool as they should be, but are not, and they are apparently in the condition when it is much easier to catch rheumatism than fish, in which case it would be well for them that they be provided with a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL, the Great German Remedy for this as well as other painful ailments.

WE'LL NAIL ITS COLORS TO THE MAST.

"Hello, Denny! what is the trouble?" "Oh, I'm all broke up," was the response to the inquiry of an old shipmate of William G. Denniston, one of Farragut's war-worn veterans, well known in the southern section of this city, who came limping into the American office yesterday. "I thought I would go under the hatches this time," continued Denniston. "I never suffered so much in my life. I had the rheumatic gout so bad that I could not get off the bed or put my foot to the floor, and would have been there yet if a friend had not recommended ST. JACOBS OIL to me. I hesitated some time before getting a bottle, thinking it was another one of those advertised nostrums, but was finally induced to give it a trial, and a lucky day it was for me. Why, bless my stars! after bathing the limb thoroughly with the Oil I felt relief, and my faith was pinned to ST. JACOBS and his Oil after that. I freely say that if it had not been for ST. JACOBS OIL I should, in all probability, be still housed. My foot pains me but little, and the swelling has entirely passed away. It beats anything of the kind I have ever heard of, and any person who doubts it send them to me at 1924 South Tenth st.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands yet entitled. Pensions given for loss of finger, toe, eye or rupture, varicose veins or any Disease. Thousands of pensioners and soldiers entitled to INCREASE and BOUNTY. PATENTS procured for inventors. Soldiers land warrants procured, bought and sold. Soldiers and heirs apply for your rights at once. Send 2 stamps for "The Citizen-Soldier," and Pension and Bounty laws. Blanks and instructions. We can refer to thousands of Pensioners and Clients. Address N. W. Fitzgerald & Co. PENSION & PATENT ATTYS, Lock Box 888, Washington, D. C.

FOR LADIES ONLY

The "Ladies Medical Association" Remedies for all diseases of women are prepared by the most competent and reliable physicians, who have made such diseases a special life study Patients can be successfully treated by mail. ADVICE FREE. Letters *strictly confidential* Send description of symptoms; or, if not in need of remedies, send for our "Hints to Ladies," which gives novel and interesting information *for ladies only* It will please you. Free. Address Mrs. SARAH J. VAN BUREN, Secretary, 192 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y

ENGINES, BOILERS AND MACHINERY CHEAP!

Second-hand and new. Send for circular to SMITH & McINTYRE, Tidioute, Pa. P. O. Box 765.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl street, New York.

Newspaper Illustrations.

Send for catalogue of cuts to Slater's Electrotype Foundry, No 131 W. Baltimore Street, (News Building,) Baltimore Md.

SILVER WATCHES FREE

Every week Solid Silver Hunting-case watches are given away with The Boys Champion. The names of those who get watches are published each week. It is the best Boys' Paper in the world. Send 5 cents for a sample copy to
CHAMPION PUBLISHING CO.,
194 William St., New York City.

NO PAY TILL CURED. Sufferers of Nasal and Bronchial CATARRH desiring a sure, permanent cure, without risk of failure or expense, until a cure is effected, will address at once for Circulars, DR. WM. HANSCHE, Centreville, Ind.

BOOK-KEEPER Send for circular of Hall's Combined Ruler and Rotary Blotter. A. Hall, Wayne Co., Prompton, Pa.

SKIN CURE Prescription for the safe and sure cure of all eruptions on the face $1.00 Address Lucy, Churchill, W. Richfield, Summit Co., O

A SURE CURE for Epilepsy or Fits in 24 hr's. Free to the poor. Dr. Kruse, 2344 Arsenal St Louis, Mo.

MUSTANG

Survival of the Fittest.

A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!

THE OLDEST & BEST LINIMENT
EVER MADE IN AMERICA.

SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

FITS A Leading London Physician establishes an Office in New York for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS.

From Am. Journal of Medicine.

Dr. Ab. Mercier (late of London), who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends, with a large bottle of his wonderful cure, free to any sufferer who may send their express and post-office address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address,
DR. AB. MERCIER, No. 96 John St., New York.

NEW FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES SHRUBS, ROSES. 1882.

Besides the largest and most complete general stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., in the U. S., we offer many Choice Novelties. New Abridged Catalogue mailed *free* to all who apply. Address ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y.

USE NONE BUT THE BEST. THE GREAT FAMILY SOAP MAKER
SAPONIFIER
THE ORIGINAL CONCENTRATED LYE
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS
PENN'A SALT MF'G CO. PHILA

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Maine.

One Dollar
A YEAR.

The Best Story Paper in the West. 48 columns of original and choicely-selected reading matter, printed upon large, plain type. Issued Weekly, and mailed to any address in the United States, postage paid, for One Dollar a Year. Every new subscriber gets a premium. Send for sample copy. Address CHICAGO LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE
GUITEAU TRIAL

This is the only complete and fully illustrated "Life and Trial of Guiteau." It contains all the testimony of the experts and other noted witnesses; all the speeches made by the cunning assassin in his great efforts to escape the gallows by feigning insanity. Beware of catchpenny books. Millions of people are waiting for this work. AGENTS WANTED. Circulars free. Extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never *fails* to give immediate *relief* in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects *cures* where all others fail. A *trial convinces the most skeptical.* Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief in ASTHMA. Price 25 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co Charlestown, Mass.

Diary Free for 1882, with improved Interest Tables, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three Cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Avenue, Phila.

$1000 We will give to any one who is troubled with Worms that Van Deusen's Worm Confections will not remove. They have saved the lives of thousands of children. They are made of Roots and Plants. Sure and safe for the most delicate child. Sold at all stores. 25c. a box.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. Lacey Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C. Our valuable Hand Books, "Patents," and "Hints and Recipes" *sent free,*
BNU 7

LOOK! 6 Pianos, 35 Organs, 35 Gold Watches, &c given away to agents and subscribers. Send 3ct Stamp for particulars address, Messenger Pub. Co., Lewisburgh, Union Co., Pa.

$100 REWARD for case of Nervous Debility, Kidney Disease not cured by Dr. FELIX, 509 Walnut, Phila. 1000 references sent free. Cure guaranteed.

ENGINES (Traction & Portable) for Farm, Saw Mill & Plantation. For prices, etc., write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO. Mansfield, O.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

$777 A YEAR AND EXPENSES TO AGENTS. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample 10 cts. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months and be certain of a situation, address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

TRAVELING & LOCAL Salesmen Wanted. Big Pay. D. E. Orvis & Co, Syracuse, N. Y

SEEDS Fresh, Cheap. Also 50,000 Summer Plants. Catal. free. J. A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

WATCHES Catalogue free. Address Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

GUNS Revolvers Catalogue free, Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

PETROLEUM JELLY Sold by All Druggists.

Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.

The most Valuable Family Remedy known.

VASELINE

For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc.

Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.

The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones.

VASELINE CONFECTIONS. An agreeable form of taking Vaseline internally.

25 CENTS A BOX.

GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION. SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. COLGATE & CO., N.Y.

Cottage Library - Popular Stories 1 Cent Each

1 Death or Marriage.
2 The Broken Dyke.
3 Saved by Telegraph.
4 How She Lost Him.
5 My Deaf Wife and Aunt.
6 Slimpkin's Revenge.
7 The Chemist's Story.
8 Crimes of the Ocean.
9 Garith, the Norwegian Beauty.
10 Adalina, the Coquette.
11 A Terrible Story.
12 The Trapper's Death.
13 The Rivals.
14 Lynx Eye.
15 Under False Colors.
16 Adventures of a Bachelor
17 A Race for Life.
18 Murderer's Hollow.
19 All's Well that Ends Well
20 Cheated of the Price.
21 The Father's Secret.
22 The Husband & the Lover
23 A Sea Adventure.
24 Love Among the Dishes.
25 Salem Witchcraft.
26 A Mexican Adventure.
27 Good Friends Again.
28 No Beggars Need Apply.
29 A Nebraska Adventure.
30 The Meeting.
31 The Tale of Stanislaus.
32 Diamond Cut Diamond.
33 Left till Called For.
34 A Mustache, and What Came of It.
35 The Well of Destiny.
36 Making It Hot for them.
37 Lion and the Shark.
38 Left to Die.
39 May's Mistake.
40 Imprisoned.
41 Under the Waves.
42 A Married Flirt.
43 It was too Late.
44 Cut Upon the Line.
45 The Confessed Murderer.
46 A Strange Revenge.
47 I Alone am Guilty!
48 Western Drover's Story.
49 The Old Miller's Daughter.
50 The Prodigy Cousin. Dec.

If you will name this paper and order at once, we will send 25 for Fifteen Cents, or All of the above for 25 cents. We will not fill an order for less than FIFTEEN CENTS. Send One or Three Cent Postage Stamps. We have an immense stock and we must sell.
L. A. THOMPSON & CO., 22 Beekman Street, New York.